Government of Saskatchewan

Annual Statistical Report 1990–91

Saskatchewan Health

- Community Health
  - Prevention Services Branch
- Community Health
  - Treatment Services Branch
- Laboratory and Disease Control Services Branch
- Mental Health Services Branch

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Community Health - Prevention Services Branch

The Community Health - Prevention Services Branch aims to prevent disease and disability and to protect, maintain and improve people's health by providing community-based services. Services include public health nursing, public health inspection, nutrition counselling, early childhood psychology, speech and language therapy, and dental health education.

Table 1

Community Health Services
Nursing Services Prenatal
1989–90 and 1990–91 Fiscal Years

	Class 1 Now That You're Expecting A Baby		Class 2 Nutrition		Class 3 Labor and Delivery		Class 4 The Hospital Experience		Class 5 Adjustments		Class 6 The Newborn	
	1989–90	1990–91	1989–90	1990–91	1989–90	1990–91	1989–90	1990–91	1989–90	1990–91	1989–90	1990–91
No. of Classes Taught.....	166	152	174	170	213	223	219	230	209	218	202	207
No. of Mothers Attended ..	1,244	1,080	1,176	986	1,796	1,741	1,796	1,611	1,448	1,376	1,274	1,222
No. of Primi-gravidas ...	1,064	879	1,033	859	1,536	1,460	1,543	1,359	1,265	1,208	1,119	1,053
No. of Mothers:												
–17 and Younger...	47	49	39	39	55	83	48	56	46	36	34	29
–18 – 35	1,187	1,016	1,125	920	1,706	1,625	1,717	1,520	1,381	1,312	1,223	1,171
– over 35 ...	16	15	12	27	30	33	31	35	21	28	17	22
No. of fathers/ coaches attended ...	1,071	879	999	856	1,602	1,586	1,603	1,465	1,277	1,242	1,122	1,100

• There were 8,565 births in 1990 in Community Health - Prevention Services Branch's jurisdiction. 1,786 or 20.9% of the women had attended 1 or more classes.

Table 2

Average Prenatal Class Attendance For All Health Regions 1990–91 Fiscal Year

	Mothers	Fathers/Coaches
Average Attendance per Class	1,336	1,188
Average Attendance per Class Expecting Their First Baby	1,136	–

• Calculated on the average attendance per class, 89% were accompanied by the father or coach and 85% were expecting their first baby.

Table 3

Average Attendance at Prenatal Classes by Age of Mother and Percentage of Total Average Attendance Per Class Per Age For All Health Regions 1990–91 Fiscal Year

		% of Total
Mother's Age	Average Attendance Per Class	Average Attendance Per Class
17 years and younger	48.7	3.7
18 – 35 years	1260.7	94.3
over 35 years	26.7	2.0
All Ages	1336.1	100.0

• A slight increase in the number of mothers under 17 years and over 35 years attending prenatal classes was noted in 1990–91.

Table 4

Infant and Preschool Services by Public Health Nurses 1989–90 and 1990–91 Fiscal Years

	1989–90	1990–91
Number Appointments Seen	57,091	54,679

	Total		Infant		Preschool	
	1989–90	1990–91	1989–90	1990–91	1989–90	1990–91
Immunizations:	95,288	92,735	46,229	43,860	49,059	48,875
DPT*	38,694	37,113	22,558	21,389	16,136	15,724
Diphtheria, Tetanus	1,231	1,064	392	310	839	754
Oral Polio	39,694	38,025	22,899	21,543	16,795	16,482
Measles, Mumps, Rubella	8,147	8,135	–	1	8,147	8,134
Haemophilus Type B	6,769	7,148	–	–	6,769	7,148
Other	753	1,250	380	617	373	633
Developmental Screening	33,466	32,764	8,549	8,327	24,917	24,431
– Referrals	281	328	40	40	241	288
Hearing Screening	42,196	40,525	26,705	16,193	25,491	24,332
– Referrals	1,160	1,222	36	63	1,124	1,159
Speech-Language Screening	7,019	6,546	–	–	7,019	6,546
– Referrals	996	867	–	–	996	867
Vision Screening	7,950	7,455	–	–	7,950	7,453
– Referrals	612	626	–	–	612	626
Nutrition Assessment	56,916	55,144	24,504	23,631	32,412	31,513
– Referrals	435	682	225	271	210	411
Physical Assessment	57,093	55,535	24,679	23,761	32,414	31,774
– Referrals	1,255	1,203	703	607	552	596

* Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus

- There was a 5.5% increase in the number of children immunized against Haemophilus Influenzae Type B disease, for a population coverage of about 85%.
- Immunization for measles, mumps, and rubella represents the highest population coverage at about 97%.
- DPT and oral polio immunization require 5 doses in the preschool years. The data presented are the total number of doses given, consequently population coverage for these vaccines cannot be determined.
- Of all the screening tests and assessments completed on infants and preschoolers, the following percentage required further evaluation and follow-up: Developmental (1%), Hearing (3%), Speech-Language (13%), Vision (8%), Nutrition (1%), Physical (2%).

Table 5

Public Health Nursing
Home Visits or Contacts

	Totals		Home Visits		Interviews/ Other Contacts	
	1989–90	1990–91	1989–90	1990–91	1989–90	1990–91
Prenatal	4,630	3,545	1,173	930	3,457	2,615
Postnatal	12,015	11,168	6,419	5,983	5,596	5,185
Infant	9,731	9,159	2,050	1,865	7,681	7,294
Preschool	10,004	9,437	2,463	2,293	7,541	7,144
School	9,717	9,557	1,660	1,637	8,057	7,920
Adult:						
– under 65	14,090	12,947	4,048	3,500	10,042	9,447
– over 65	10,082	8,037	5,294	4,449	4,788	3,588
Communicable Disease	6,383	6,047	1,179	1,081	5,204	4,966
Referrals	6,267	2,850	–	–	–	–

• The majority of postnatal health services and services to individuals over 65 years are delivered in the home.

Figure 1

Public Health Nursing Home Visits
By Client Groups in All Health Regions
1990–91 Fiscal Year

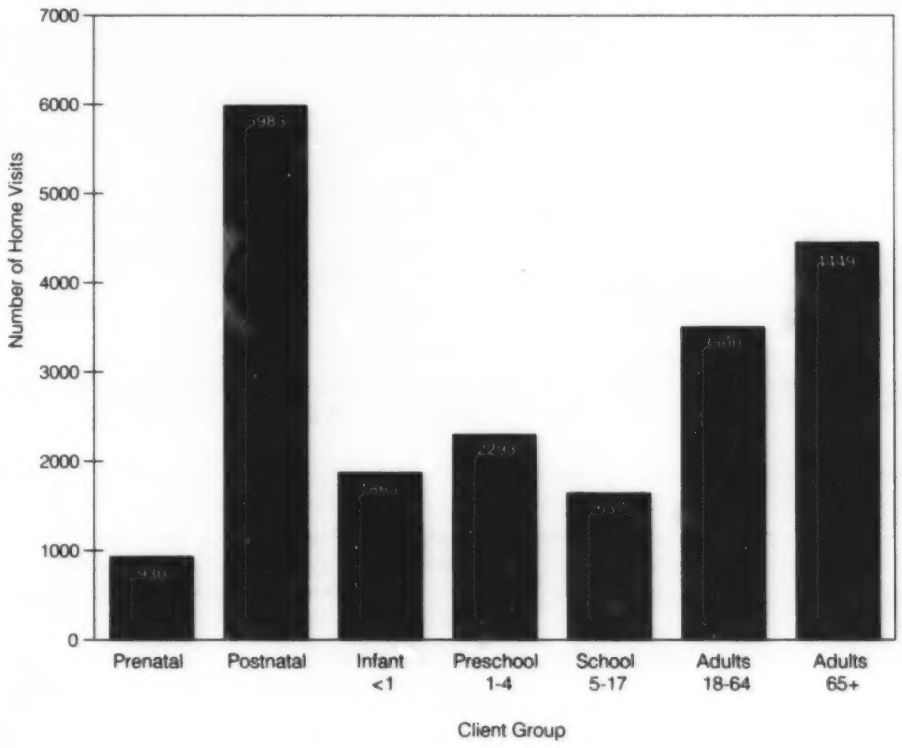


Table 6

Public Health Nursing — School Program

	1989–90	1990–91
Student Programs		
Teacher Nurse Conference	10,665	8,374
Students Seen	39,834	33,055
Education Program	1,278	916
– students attending	26,042	18,090
Number of Immunizations	23,655	21,916

Table 7

Number of Facilities and Actual On-Site Visits or Inspections, Public Health Services, Saskatchewan Health Regions, 1989–90, 1990–91

Type of Activity	Number of Facilities		Number of Field Visits		Number of Formal Inspections	
	1989–90	1990–91	1989–90*	1990–91**	1989–90*	1990–91**
Eating Establishments	2,933	3,184	1,730	1,133	2,010	1,530
Food Distribution	1,266	1,317	300	205	408	336
Food Processing	381 (1)	177	231 (1)	61	211 (1)	46
Food Processing (licensed)	–	285	–	47	–	82
Liquor Outlets	646	671	210	140	299	364
Institution Houses	1,330	1,250	750	355	329	198
Licensed Accommodation	– (2)	1,555	– (2)	210	– (2)	538
Swimming Pools	299	300	497	109	326	58
Recreation/Public Facility	– (2)	916	– (2)	262	– (2)	206
Industrial Camps/Agric. Fac.	–	–	70	28	6	–
Personal Service Facilities	659	645	47	27	40	97
Communal Sewage	2	14	24	33	3	–
Non-Communal Sewage	–	–	506	205	–	–
Solid Waste	–	–	56	54	–	–
Plumbing	–	–	1,802	1,200	–	–
Communal Water	–	27	28	31	–	–
Public Water	–	424	93	67	63	24
Private Water	–	–	162	98	–	–

* 1989–90 data based on 11 month totals.

** 1990–91 data based on 6 month totals.
New computer system was implemented over a 7 month period — data for these months were not available.

(1) New computer system divides the old "Food Processing" category into Food Processing and Licensed Food Processing.

(2) New computer system amalgamates some of the old categories.

Table 8

Compliance to Milk Quality Standards 1989–90 and 1990–91

	Per cent compliance	
Milk quality standards	1989–90	1990–91
Standard plate count*	98.83	99.38
Coliform plate count**	94.67	97.47
Phosphatase test †	100.00	100.00
Test for inhibitors ††	100.00	100.00
Commingled raw milk count †††	94.96	94.58

* Less than 30,000 bacteria per millilitre
** Less than 3 coliform bacteria per millilitre
† Color equivalent to less than 1 microgram of phenol per millilitre
†† Less than 0.05 units of penicillin per millilitre
††† Less than 300,000 bacteria per millilitre

- Each of the 12 dairy plants in Saskatchewan submit milk product sample to the Provincial Lab on a weekly basis.
- Standard Plate Count is an indication of bacterial load of the raw milk because pasteurization does not destroy all the bacteria. The standard plate count also indicates whether milk has been handled or cooled properly and whether there has been post-pasteurization contamination. It may also give some idea as to the keeping quality of milk.
- Because all coliforms are destroyed when the milk is pasteurized, this count shows re-contamination after pasteurization and suggests unsanitary conditions or practices during production, processing or storage.
- Phosphatase test is used to determine whether pasteurization has been done properly and also to detect the possible addition of raw milk to pasteurized milk. Milk must be properly pasteurized to ensure that all disease causing organisms are destroyed.
- The test for inhibitors is used to test for antibiotics that may be present in milk. Some consumers are allergic to certain antibiotics. Also, milk contaminated with antibiotics may lead to the development of antibiotic resistant strains of bacteria in the general population.

Table 9

Courses Taught by Public Health Inspectors

Name of Course	Year	Number of People Attending	Percent Increase
National Sanitation	1989–90	3077	-23%
Food Handling	1990–91	2352	
Level I Swimming	1989–90	208	16%
Pool Course	1990–91	241	
Level II Swimming	1989–90	63	-46%
Pool Course	1990–91	34	

*The new Public Eating Establishment Regulations require Public Eating Establishments to have at least one staff member who has attended a safe food handling course.

Figure 2

Education Seminars Offered by Health Inspection

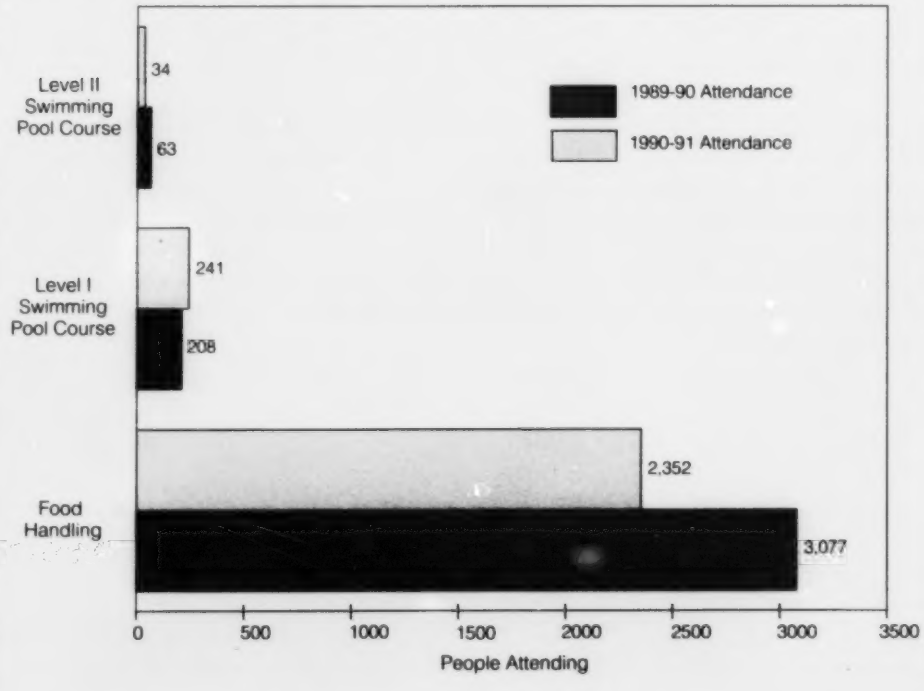


Table 10

Nutrition Services, Health Regions

Activity	1989–90	1990–91
Groups & Media:		
– Group discussions, workshops	351	387
– Attendance	7,153	6,399
– Newspaper articles, radio, television	180	98
Individuals:		
– Information supplied to individual staff, health professionals, the public, etc.	3,401	2,637
– Individual prenatal, infant and preschool counselling	195	245
– Prenatal clients screened	168	679

- There were six public health nutritionists covering the ten health regions.
- Heart health continues to be of great interest to the public. There were 37 Eat Smart for Your Heart classes with 717 people attending. An additional 705 people attended other classes or grocery store tours with a heart health focus. The heart health message is compatible with nutrition recommendations made for adult Canadians. Of the Eat Smart participants, 82% reported changes in cooking, 79% in food buying, 71% in label reading and 63% in serving sizes. All participants would recommend the workshop to others.
- An increased number of women attending prenatal classes were screened for nutrition risk. Fifty percent were considered at risk. Nineteen percent were below healthy weight before becoming pregnant; 15% had low weight gain.
- Each year 7,576,400 individual copies of newspapers carried a nutrition column. Fifty-four weekly newspapers use the columns. In addition, the Leader Post with a Wednesday circulation of 67,000 also carries the columns.
- One hundred and three primary teachers attended workshops co-sponsored by the Dairy Foundation. Workshops enable teachers to integrate nutrition into a number of classes.

Table 11

Early Childhood Psychology
Caseload Statistics 1989–90 and 1990–91

	1989–90	1990–91
Number of Referrals	513	369
Number of Appointments	1,238	1039
Number of Discharges	526	527
Caseload-Year-end	535	311
Average Caseload (Year-end)	107	78

For most of the year, there were 4 Early Childhood Psychologists on staff in the 10 Health Regions.

Figure 3

Early Childhood Psychology

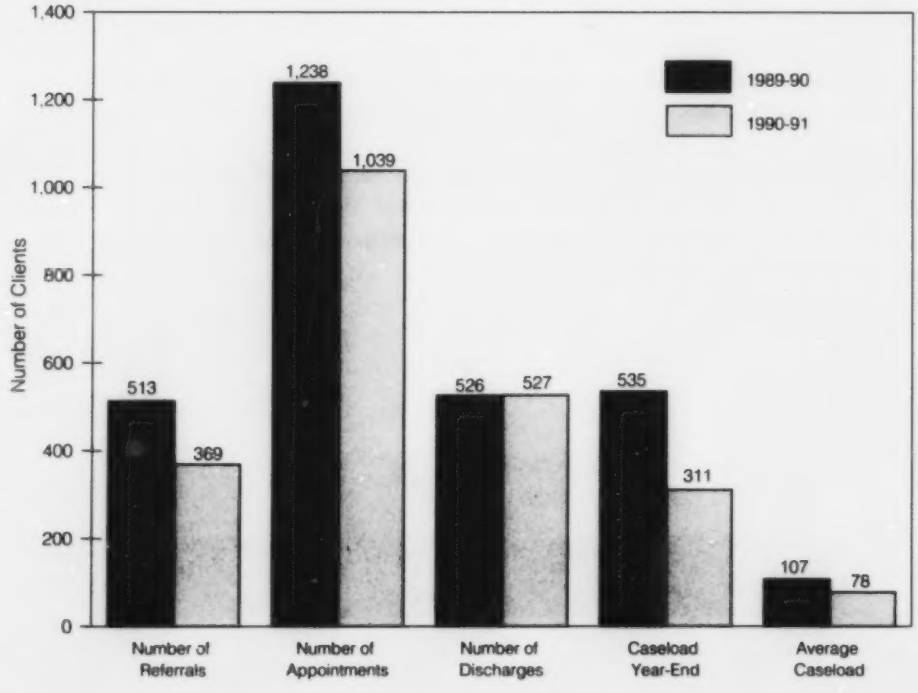


Table 12

Speech-Language Pathology Statistics For the Year 1990–91

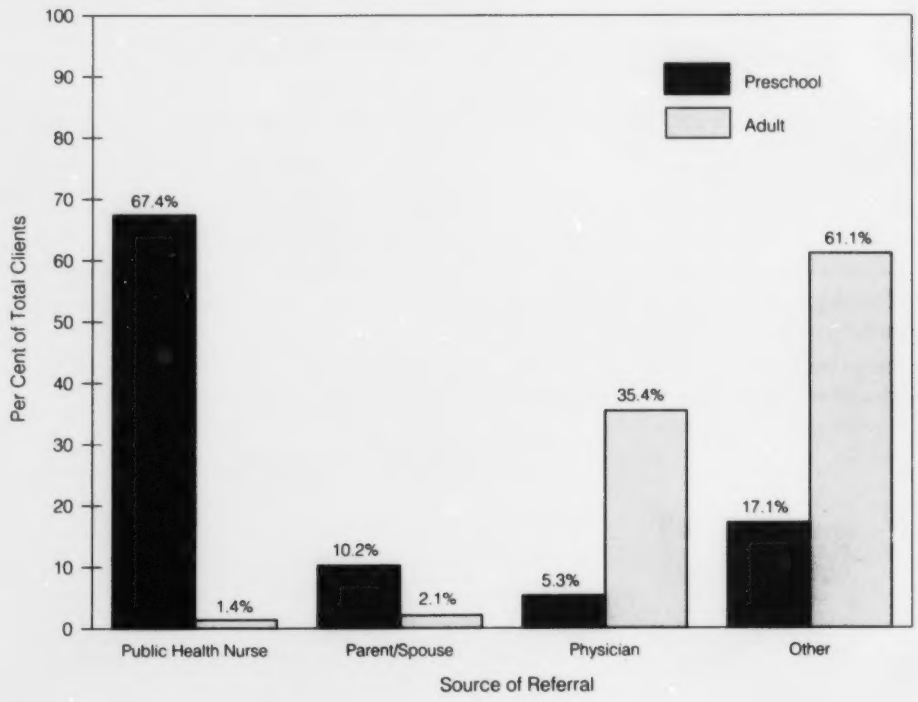
1. Number and Sources of Referrals

	Age of Client					
	Preschool		Adult		Total	
Source	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Health Nurse	1,018	67.4	2	1.4	1,020	61.7
Parent/Spouse	154	10.2	3	2.1	157	9.5
Physician	80	5.3	51	35.4	131	7.9
Other	258	17.1	88	61.1	346	20.9
Total	1510	100	144	100	1654	100

- The Speech-Language Pathology program has 16 field staff. On average, they receive 107 referrals each per year. The caseload is approximately 91% preschool and 9% adult.
- For the preschool age group, the Public Health Nurses account for 67% of these referrals. Of these 70%, over half (56%) of the referrals are a direct result of the speech and language screen performed by the Public Health Nurses at the 3 year visit.

Figure 4

Referral Source For Speech and Language Pathology

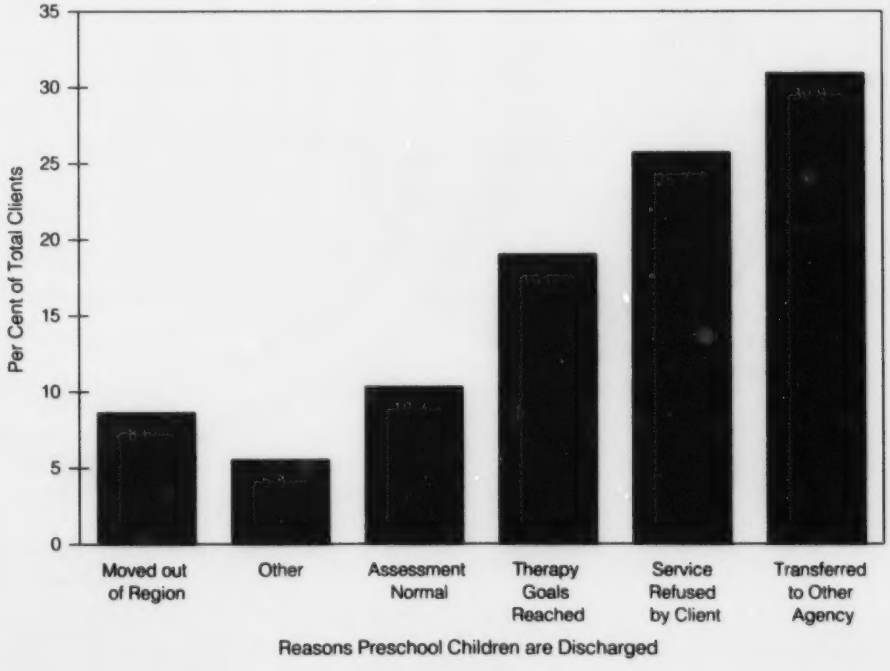


2. Reasons for Discharge — Preschool Group Only

Reason	Number	%
Initial Assessment Normal	169	10.3
Therapy Goals Reached	312	19.0
Transferred to Another Agency	507	30.9
Moved Out of Region	141	8.6
Service Refused by Client	422	25.7
Other	90	5.5
Total	1,641	100.0

- As can been seen from the above, the most common source of discharge is transfer of the client to another agency for continuation of treatment. The vast majority of these transfers occur when the child enters school, where Speech-Language Pathology services are provided by Speech-Language Pathologists employed by the school system.

Figure 5
Reasons Preschool Children are Discharged



3. Type of Disorders by Diagnosis - Preschool Only

Diagnosis	Number	%
Articulation Disorder	654	62.6
Language Disorder	334	32.0
Voice Disorder	12	1.1
Fluency Disorder	45	4.3
Total	1,045	100 %

- The above reflects the distribution of types of speech and language disorders that one would expect to find in the preschool population.

Figure 6

Speech and Language Disorders in Preschool Children

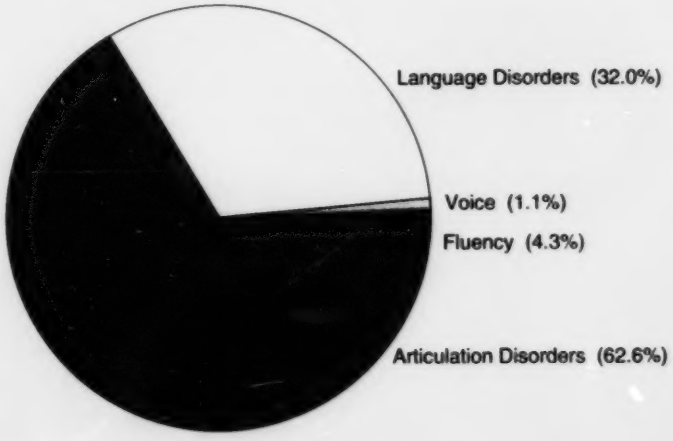


Table 13

Community Health - Prevention Services Branch Dental Health Education Program 1989–90 and 1990–91

	1989–90	1990–91
Preschool Children Receiving Dental Health Education Services	7,524	8,035
Students Enrolled in Dental Health Education		
Kindergarten	16,270	15,502
Grade 1	16,878	16,343
Grade 2	15,995	15,623
Grade 3	15,561	15,541
Grade 4	15,576	15,113
Grade 5	15,518	14,974
Grade 6	15,047	15,111
Other (Grades 7-12)	1,122	965
(Special Education Students)		745
Total	119,491	117,952

- Most dental disease including dental caries are preventable through proper home care. Children in kindergarten to Grade 6 receive preventive education programs including toothbrushing and flossing instruction each year.
- Enrollment figures represent 100% of children attending provincial schools and reflect the period of September to June. Services provided include children attending schools in the cities of Regina and Saskatoon.

Table 14

Adult Dental Health Education Program 1990–91

	# of Presentations	# Attending
Group Discussions, Workshops	53	1,039
Education to Caregivers of Seniors	18	241
Postnatal Programs for New Parents	32	179
Education Programs for Special Needs Groups	16	220
Consultations/Providing Information to parents, teachers, health professionals and the general public		4,898

Table 15

Fluoride Mouthrinse Program

	1989–90	1990–91
Number of Schools Participating	137	157

- Studies show that fluoride rinsing can reduce tooth decay by 20-50%
- 21% of schools in the province are involved in a Fluoride Mouthrinse Program
- Approximately 10% of municipal water supplies are fluoridated

Table 16

Staffing, Approved Person Year Distribution
Community Health - Prevention Services Branch—1990–91

Organizational Unit	1990–91
Health Regions	290.8
Central Administration	21.5
Total	312.3

Figure 7

Staffing, Approved Person Year Distribution,
Community Health - Prevention Services Branch —1990–91

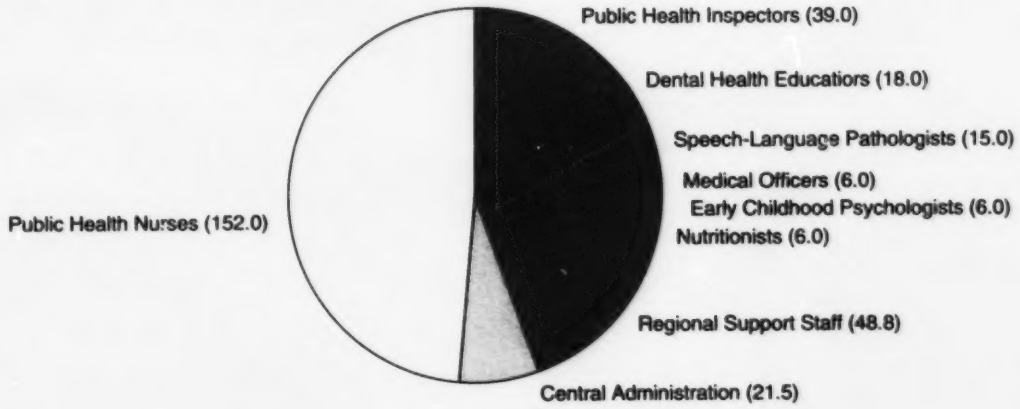


Table 17

Community Health - Prevention Services Branch — Revenue 1989–90 and 1990–91

Revenue	1989–90	1990-1991
Services Branch		
– Public Health Tax Levy*	$310,750	$309,840
– Permits, Licences	25,210	52,500
– Serums, Vaccines	12,300	4,790
Total	$348,260	$367,130

* The Public Health Tax Levy is collected and deposited by Saskatchewan Revenue & Financial Services

Table 18

Community Health - Prevention Services Branch — Expenditures 1989–90 and 1990–91

Expenditures	1989–90	Per Cent	1990-1991	Per Cent
– Health Regions	$11,354,300	66.46%	$12,031,370	69.98%
– General Administration	2,430,020	14.22%	1,636,430	9.52%
– Grants to other health agencies	3,301,250	19.32%	3,525,520	20.51%
Total	$17,085,570	100.00%	$17,193,320	100.00%

All figures are verified to Public Accounts

Community Health - Treatment Services Branch

Community Health - Treatment Services Branch provides physical and occupational therapy services to the smaller communities of the province as well as province wide services of chiropody, hearing testing and special loan equipment for people with handicaps.

Table 19

Community Therapy (Physical and Occupational) Services

	1988–89	1989–90	1990–91
A. Patient Services			
new referrals	5,819	6,802	7,732
patient treatments	19,454	24,262	27,856
average # of patients on treatment per month	1,200	1,367	1,532
B. Health Education/Promotion			
education to nursing staff (hospitals, special care homes, home care)	791 hrs	1,112 hrs	901 hrs
health promotion general public	387 hrs	616 hrs	491 hrs
	1,178 hrs	1,728 hrs	1,392 hrs
C. Facilities Receiving Regular Service March 31			
rural hospitals	88	90	90
rural special care homes	90	90	98
D. Communities receiving regular service	101	113	115

Table 20

Chiropody Program Caseload 1988–89,1989–90 and 1990–91

	1988–89	1989–90	1990–91
New Patients	7,405	8,335	8,227
Return Patients	34,931	37,398	39,544
Total Patient Services	42,336	45,733	47,771
Active Caseload	15,342	16,788	18,261
# of Orthotics Fitted	432	662	1,043

Table 21

Saskatchewan Hearing Aid Plan Services

Service	1988–89	1989–90	1990–91
Total	30,364	32,102	32,262
Audiological Evaluations	9,161	9,288	9,331
Hearing Aid Fittings	4,652	4,620	4,380
Hearing Aid Checks	1,791	1,882	1,845
Drop-in Services	14,760	16,312	16,706

Table 22

Saskatchewan Aids to Independent Living Plan Services

	Equipment Issued		
Equipment Group	1988–89	1989–90	1990–91
Total	30,441	34,325	33,934
Wheelchairs	3,387	3,678	3,795
Other Mobility Aids	6,983	7,980	8,102
Environmental Aids	20,071	22,667	22,037

Table 23

Saskatchewan Aids to Independent Living
Total Beneficiaries and Special Benefits Registrants
As of March 31, 1990 and 1991

	March 31 1990	March 31 1991
Registered Caseload	52,396	56,104
Special Benefits		
Para Program	1,303	1,340
Cystic Fibrosis	101	99
Renal Disease	299	309
Ostomy	1,417	1,429
Aids to the Blind	1,599	1,701
Nutritional Supplements	50	27
Total	4,769	4,905

Table 24

Staffing, Approved Person Year Distribution
Community Health - Treatment Services Branch

Organizational Unit	1989–90	1990–91
Total	97.8	97.8
General Administration	4.0	4.0
Community Therapy	25.0	25.0
Chiropody	33.0	33.0
Saskatchewan Hearing Aid Plan	30.8	30.8
Saskatchewan Aids to Independent Living	5.0	5.0

Table 25

Community Health - Treatment Services Branch — Revenue 1989–90 and 1990–91

Revenue	1989–90	1990–91
Chiropody	$ 65,750	$ 96,664
SHAP		
– hearing aids	962,000	1,037,797
– hearing aid batteries	13,860	13,137
– hearing aid moulds	62,020	60,076
– hearing aid repairs	104,530	128,956
– third party recoveries	140,440	102,630
– auditory trainers	2,400	2,290
– hearing aid accessories	18,040	13,155
SAIL		
– commodity sales (SAIL and SAC)	150,580	21,130
TOTAL	$ 1,519,620	$ 1,475,835

Table 26

Community Health - Treatment Services Branch — Expenditures 1989–90 and 1990–91

	1989–90	Per Cent	1990–91	Per Cent
Treatment	$ 2,450,730	17.82%	$ 2,786,121	17.37%
SHAP	2,204,590	16.02%	2,356,786	14.70%
SAIL	9,103,140	66.16%	10,894,198	67.93%
Grand Total	$13,758,460	100.00%	$16,037,105	100.00%

Laboratory and Disease Control Services Branch

The Laboratory and Disease Control Services Branch operates laboratories that perform tests on specimens received from hospitals and physicians, and on specimens collected for environmental monitoring.

The branch collects and analyzes statistics on the incidence of communicable disease in the province, and distributes vaccines to hospitals, doctors' offices, health regions and other medical centres. The branch also manages the Tuberculosis Control Program, including identification, treatment, monitoring, education and prevention.

As well, the branch researches and assesses the adverse and beneficial effects of drugs on the population.

Table 27

Laboratory and Disease Control Branch Expenditures: 1989–90 and 1990–91

	Expend. 1989–90	Expend. 1990–91	% Change
1801			
Prov. Lab.	$6,925,460	$7,446,745	7.5
1802			
C.D. Control	1,926,900	2,408,550	25.0
1803			
T.B. Control	798,340	1,112,915	39.4
1804			
Pharmacoepidemiology	346,190	689,090	99.1
1805			
Laboratory Licensing	96,860	346,110	257.3
TOTALS	$10,093,750	$12,003,410	18.9

Table 28

Four Year Comparisons of Provincial Laboratory Funding, Staff and Work Units

Year	Staff*	Funding	Work Units	Work Units/FTE
1987–88	100.8	4,696,380	15,443,700	153,211
1988–89	104.8	5,322,370†	14,657,800	139,865
1989–90	109.4†	5,667,640†	14,750,400†	134,830†
1990–91	109.4	6,307,370	14,635,000**	133,775

† Revised data

* This includes laboratory staff and management; it does not include CD Control, TB Control, Pharmacoepidemiology, or Licensing.

** The drop in work units is due to the change in unit weighting that Statistics Canada gave to certain tests that became largely automated in recent years.

Table 29

Changes in Communicable Disease and Tuberculosis Control Staffing and Funding

Communicable Disease Control		
Year	Staff	Funding
1986–87	7.7	$1,514,990
1987–88	6.5	$1,806,820
1988–89	6.5	$1,890,430
1989–90	7.0	$1,999,410
1990–91	8.4	$2,431,880

Tuberculosis Control		
Year	Staff	Funding
1987–88**	11.35	$ 714,277
1988–89	7.5	$ 669,100
1989–90	9.5	$ 837,550
1990–91	9.5	$ 910,850

** This was SHSP's grant to the third party.

Table 30

Variety and Volume of Services Provided
Provincial Laboratories, Saskatchewan 1989–90 and 1990–91

	Specimens (Thousands)		Work Units (Thousands)	
	1989–90	1990–91	1989–90	1990–91
Total Services*	936.5**	847.5	14,750.8**	14,659.2
Protective Services	106.1	110.2	2,662.2	2,569.5
Water – Private Wells and Swimming Pools	16.4	14.0	315.4	247.9
– Municipal Systems	13.2	13.8	172.4	179.3
– Commercial Chemical	3.2	2.9	290.9	275.8
– Dept. of Environment	3.2	2.4	583.7	615.5
Air Samples and Urea Formaldehyde	0.1	0.1	3.4	1.8
Dairy and Food	10.1	9.6	412.9	394.9
Screening Tests:				
Neonatal – PKU	17.1	16.3	136.9	137.1
Hypothyroidism	18.9	18.3	166.8	189.7
Rubella Immune Screen	22.4	30.9	268.8	169.9
Post-Mortem Toxic Substances	1.5	1.9	311.0	357.6
Diagnostic Services	830.4**	737.3	12,088.6**	12,089.7
Microbiology	270.3**	236.5	6,805.5**	6,047.9
Chemistry	560.1	500.8	5,283.1	6,041.8
Total*	830.4**	737.3	12,088.6**	12,089.7
TOTAL MICROBIOLOGY	270.3**	236.5	6,805.5**	6,047.9
Syphilis	39.5	35.8	388.7	336.8
Gonorrhoea	4.0	3.7	44.8	41.0
Sore throats	16.9	13.0	169.5	129.2
Boils, wounds, tissue, blood and CSF	37.5	26.7	570.1	427.8
Media preparation	–	–	650.3	585.3
Urinary tract	34.1	29.2	512.8	437.6
Gastroenteritis	13.5	11.5	295.1	288.0
Tuberculosis	2.1	2.2	96.2	98.2
Parasites	14.8**	12.4	516.9	432.2
Fungal infections	3.6	3.6	363.2	391.9
Rheumatic fever and collagen disorder	33.2	27.9	1,135.9	1,007.8
Virus infections – for isolation	49.1	48.0	1,402.2	1,559.6
– for viral serology	22.0**	21.5	659.8**	280.9
Urea plasma	–	1.0 †	–	31.6 †
TOTAL CHEMISTRY	560.1	500.8	5,283.1	6,041.8
Radioimmunoassay	183.0	185.2	2,921.1	3,345.5
Enzymes—Metabolites—Drugs	356.9	294.4	1,710.1	2,038.3
Urine hormones	2.7	3.5	358.8	352.3
Trace metals in blood and urine	1.8	1.7	33.9	41.0
Proficiency testing — hospitals	2.9	3.0	171.7	175.9
Referrals — other laboratories	12.8	13.0	87.5	88.8

* Figures from 1990–91 may not correspond to the 1989–90 Figures due to changes in testing menus and equipment.

** Revised data

† First year of testing

Table 31

Reported Cases and Deaths from Selected Notifiable Communicable Diseases, Saskatchewan 1986 - 1990

	Yearly Distribution									
	– 1986 –		– 1987 –		– 1988 –		– 1989 –		– 1990 –	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	8	4	8	9	5	1	7	2	15	8
Amoebiasis	48	–	85	–	66	–	80	–	69	–
Brucellosis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chickenpox*	1,378	–	1,664	–	1,353	–	1,415	1	1,265	1
Chlamydia	2,728	–	3,327	–	3,514	–	2,997	–	3,214	–
Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Gastroenteritis (E Coli)	648	–	762	–	612	–	116	–	57	–
Giardiasis	277	–	675	–	774	–	798	–	649	–
Gonorrhoea	1,713	–	1,824	–	1,324	–	940	–	918	–
Hepatitis A	287	4	124	–	110	–	131	–	275	–
Hepatitis B	39	–	87	2	64	1	41	–	34	–
Hepatitis B Carrier	89	–	99	–	66	–	89	–	92	–
Herpes	248	3	326	–	317	–	345	–	423	–
Legionellosis*	1	3	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–
Leprosy	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Malaria	1	–	–	–	4	–	5	–	6	–
Measles	819†	–	650†	–	17†	–	17†	–	7†	–
Meningococcal Infections	9	1	10	–	10	–	6	1	9	–
Meningitis Bacterial										
Haemophilus	36	–	26	–	21	–	33	–	21	–
Pneumococcal	6	1	7	–	3	–	5	–	4	–
Other	6	1	13	2	10	1	9	2	5	–
Meningitis Viral or Aseptic	44	–	25	–	53	–	32	–	28	–
Mumps	10	–	40	–	28	–	19	–	15	–
Pertussis	14	–	17	–	57	–	70	–	73	–
Poliomyelitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rubella	230	–	33	–	7	–	135	–	5	–
Congenital Rubella	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salmonellosis	317	–	374	–	313	–	518	–	313	–
Shigellosis	503	–	240	–	184	–	279	–	233	–
Syphilis	4	–	7	–	6	–	–	–	1	1
Tuberculosis	135	10	141	5	135	7	205	6	211	–
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–

† Of these 345 were confirmed cases for 1986, 93 for 1987, 1 for 1988, 2 for 1989 and 7 for 1990.

1986-1988 — Final mortality figures of Saskatchewan Residents (Stats. Canada)

1989-1990 — Preliminary mortality figures (Saskatchewan Occurrences only)

Table 32

Reported Cases and Deaths from Selected Notifiable Communicable Diseases, Actual Rates Per 100,000 Population, Saskatchewan 1986–90

	Yearly Distribution									
	– 1986 –		– 1987 –		– 1988 –		– 1989 –		– 1990 –	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.8
Amoebiasis	4.8	–	8.4	–	6.5	–	7.9	–	6.9	–
Brucellosis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chickenpox*	136.4	–	163.8	–	133.5	–	140.5	0.1	126.5	0.1
Chlamydia	270.1	–	327.5	–	346.7	–	297.6	–	321.3	–
Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	–
Gastroenteritis (E Coli)	64.2	–	75.0	–	60.4	–	11.5	–	5.7	–
Giardiasis	27.4	–	66.5	–	76.4	–	79.3	–	64.9	–
Gonorrhoea	172.1	–	179.6	–	130.6	–	93.3	–	91.8	–
Hepatitis A	28.4	0.4	12.2	–	10.9	–	13.0	–	27.5	–
Hepatitis B	3.9	–	8.6	0.2	6.3	0.1	4.1	–	3.4	–
Hepatitis B Carrier	8.8	–	9.7	–	6.5	–	8.8	–	9.2	–
Herpes	24.5	–	32.1	–	31.3	–	34.3	–	42.3	–
Legionellosis*	0.1	0.3	–	–	–	0.1	0.2	–	–	–
Leprosy	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	–
Malaria	0.1	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.5	–	0.6	–
Measles	81.1†	–	64.0†	–	1.7†	–	1.7†	–	0.7†	–
Meningococcal Infections	0.9	0.1	1.0	–	1.0	–	0.6	0.1	0.9	–
Meningitis Bacterial										
Haemophilus	3.6	–	2.6	–	2.1	–	3.3	–	2.1	–
Pneumococcal	0.6	0.1	0.7	–	0.3	–	0.5	–	0.4	–
Other	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.5	–
Meningitis Viral or Aseptic	4.4	–	2.5	–	5.2	–	3.2	–	2.8	–
Mumps	1.0	–	3.9	–	2.8	–	1.9	–	1.5	–
Pertussis	1.4	–	1.7	–	5.6	–	7.0	–	7.3	–
Poliomyelitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rubella	22.8	–	3.2	–	0.7	–	13.4	–	0.5	–
Congenital Rubella	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salmonellosis	31.4	–	36.8	–	30.9	–	51.4	–	31.3	–
Shigellosis	49.8	–	23.6	–	18.2	–	27.7	–	23.3	–
Syphilis	0.4	–	0.7	–	0.6	–	–	–	0.1	0.1
Tuberculosis	13.4	1.0	13.9	0.5	13.3	0.7	20.4	0.6	21.1	–
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	–	–	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–
Population**	1,010,200		1,015,800*		1,013,500*		1,007,000		1,000,300	

** Statistics Canada population figures

* Revised figures obtained from Stats Canada

† Of these 345 were confirmed cases for 1986, 93 for 1987, 1 for 1988, 2 for 1989 and 7 for 1990.

1986–1988 — Final mortality figures of Saskatchewan Residents (Stats. Canada)

1989–1990 — Preliminary mortality figures (Saskatchewan Occurrences only)

Table 33

Vaccine Distribution – Saskatchewan (By Doses)

Vaccine	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89	1989–90	1990–91
Oral Polio	153,450	161,590	149,510	150,480	137,490	140,360
DPT — Dab	6,215	5,330	4,305	3,965	7,070	7,085
DPT — Dash	83,560	100,900	87,550	85,220	87,130	85,650
MMR	25,750	24,720	26,130	21,670	20,980	22,007
Rubella	4,701	3,043	3,463	2,855	1,156**	500
TD — Sound	3,670	2,565	6,650*	11,015	21,135	25,015
TD — Solid	23,270	31,590	25,370	22,920	22,470	31,070
Rabies — HDCV	649	799	903	806	787	524

* Increase — introduction of Td to replace Tetanus

** Decrease in vaccine given to 13 year old females

Table 34

Sexually Transmitted Disease Trends
Number of Reported Cases Per Annum

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Gonorrhea	2,695	2,467	2,029	1,812	1,958	1,713	1,824	1,324	940	918
Syphilis	20	22	23	28	19	4	7	6	0	1
Herpes	27	24	52	79(a)	299	248	326	317	345	423
Chlamydia			62	249(a)	1,105	2,728	3,327	3,514	2,997	3,218
Clinical AIDS				1(b)	3	8	8	5	7	15
Positive HIV Antibody					11(c)	42	42	32	17	33

Note: (a) Herpes and Chlamydia became reportable in June 1984
(b) The first case of Clinical AIDS was reported in April 1984
(c) These numbers of positive tests includes Clinical AIDS patients and duplicate tests. Testing commenced in October 1985.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

During the last ten years the number of cases and the rate per 100,000 for gonorrhoea and syphilis have generally declined.

In 1984, chlamydia infections became notifiable. The reported rate of chlamydia is now more than three times that of gonorrhoea.

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

The incidence of reported AIDS cases in Saskatchewan remains lower than the national average. In 1990 fifteen cases were reported compared to seven cases in 1989.

The cumulative total since 1984 is 47 of which 30 have died.

Table 35

Gonorrhoea and Chlamydia Cases, Selected Years

	Gonorrhoea			Chlamydia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1986	1,057	656	1,713	728	2,000	2,728
1987	989	835	1,824	834	2,493	3,327
1988	700	624	1,324	850	2,664	3,514
1989	511	429	940	748	2,249	2,997
1990	452	466	918	770	2,448	3,218

Figure 8
Tuberculosis in Saskatchewan
Deaths and Reactivations by Year

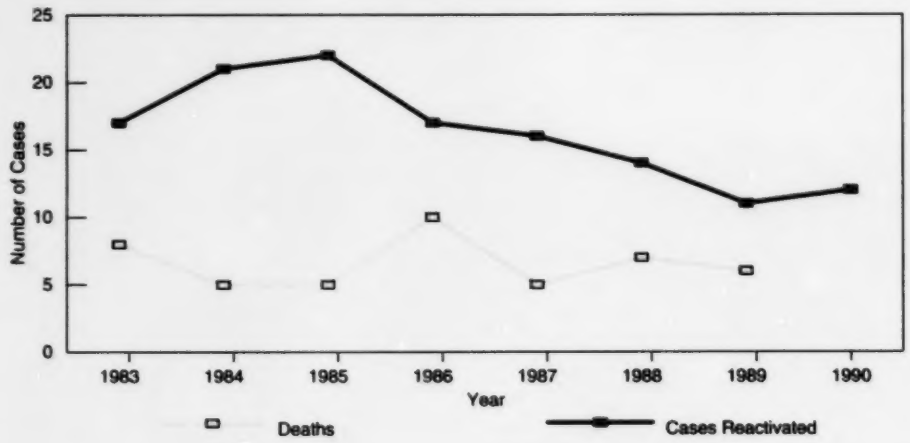


Figure 9
Tuberculosis in Saskatchewan
Number of New Cases by Year

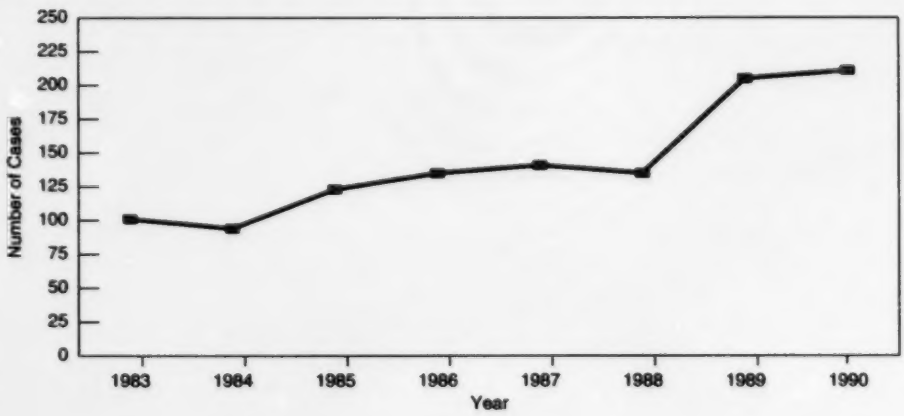


Table 36

New and Reactivated Tuberculosis Cases
by Health Region 1990

Health Region	New Cases	Reactives
Swift Current	–	–
Moose Jaw	1	–
Weyburn	–	–
Regina Rural	10	–
Rosetown	–	–
Saskatoon Rural	2	–
Yorkton -- Melville	1	–
Melfort — Tisdale	27	–
Prince Albert	15	2
North Battleford	15	2
Northern Health	117	7
Regina	11	–
Saskatoon	12	1
TOTAL	211	12

1990 — 146 new actives and reactives were less than 15 years old.

Mental Health Services Branch

The Mental Health Services Branch strives to: promote, preserve and restore mental health through leadership, care and service. The Branch provides and/or oversees the provision of a broad range of community-based services in the eight mental health regions in southern Saskatchewan and assists in the provision of services in the North. Physicians and other health professionals employed by hospitals, the Universities and in private practice provide some mental health services as do voluntary and non-profit organizations.

Most of the following statistics are based on the period from April 1, 1990 through March 31, 1991.

Figure 10

Mental Health Services Branch

Changes in Service Volumes 1967 – 1990–91

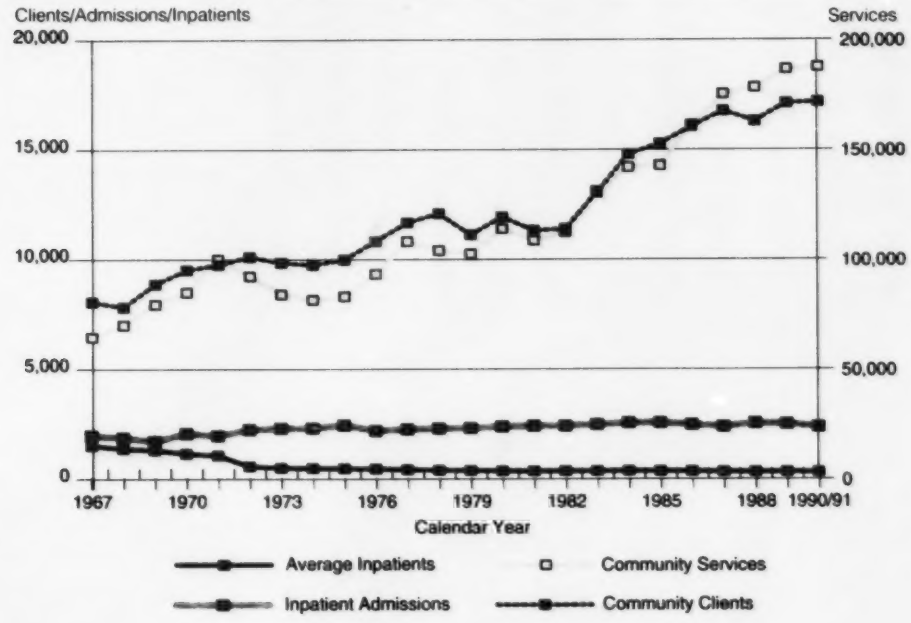


Figure 11

Mental Health Services Branch

Utilization Rates — 1976 through 1990–91

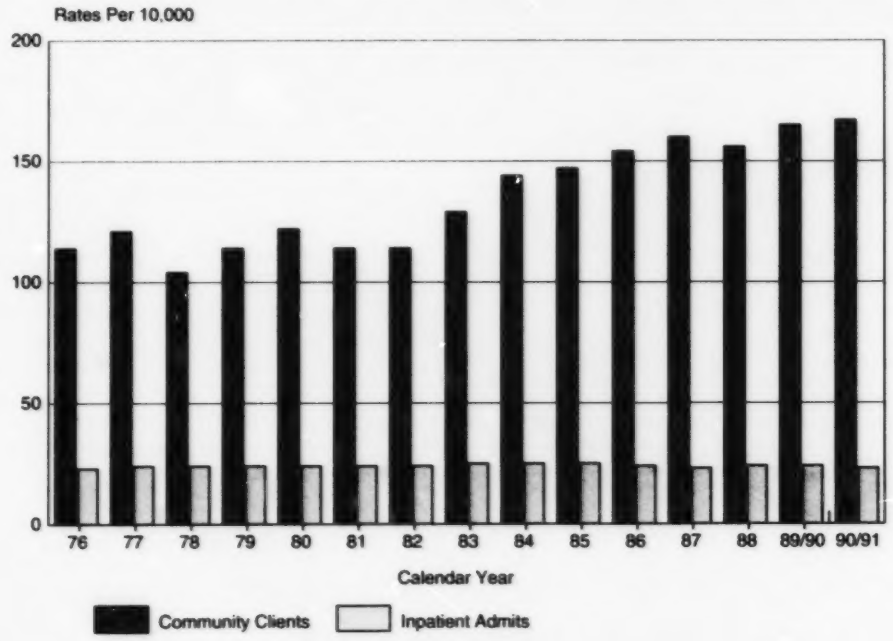


Table 37

Ten Most Frequently Used Diagnosis Ordered By Frequency of Use — 1990–91 Mental Health Services Branch Patients by Type of Service Received

Persons Receiving Outpatient Services.		Persons Receiving Inpatient Services.		All Persons Receiving Services.	
Primary Diagnosis — (DSM-III)	% Freq	Primary Diagnosis — (DSM-III)	% Freq	Primary Diagnosis — (DSM-III)	% Freq
V__ - V code (incl observation)	31.6%	296 - Affective Psychosis	32.5%	V__ - V code (incl observation)	30.9%
none - none or deferred	21.0%	295 - Schizophrenia	31.6%	none - none or deferred	20.7%
S__ - Spcl Code (Battering, etc.)	15.7%	300 - Neurotic Disorder	17.9%	S__ - Spcl Code (Battering, etc.)	15.3%
296 - Affective Psychosis	13.8%	303 - Alcohol Dependence Syndrm	11.4%	296 - Affective Psychosis	14.3%
295 - Schizophrenia	13.3%	309 - Adjustment Reaction	8.7%	295 - Schizophrenia	13.5%
300 - Neurotic Disorder	13.1%	V__ - V code (incl observation)	8.5%	300 - Neurotic Disorder	13.2%
309 - Adjustment Reaction	12.0%	305 - Nondependent Drug Abuse	8.1%	309 - Adjustment Reaction	11.9%
313 - Childhd/Adlscnt Dstrb Emtns	7.4%	290 - (Pre)Senile Psychosis	7.4%	313 - Childhd/Adlscnt Dstrb Emtns	7.3%
312 - Othr Disturbance of Conduct	7.0%	298 - Other NonOrganic Psychosis	7.1%	312 - Othr Disturbance of Conduct	7.0%
307 - Spcl Syndrms & Symptms NEC	6.0%	297 - Paranoid State	6.9%	303 - Alcohol Dependence Syndrm	6.1%
Other	14.0%	Other	14.7%	Other	14.5%

Notes: - Does not include persons receiving services from the Saskatchewan Hospital North Battleford.
- A single individual may be counted as both an inpatient and an outpatient.
- ICD-9 descriptions are used with DSM-III diagnoses.
- The absence of a diagnosis or a V-code does not necessarily mean that no mental disorder was present, only that no mental disorder diagnosis was provided.

Table 38

Community Clients by Mental Health Region 1986 Through 1990–91

Mental Health Region	1986		1987		1988		1989/1990		1990/1991	
Total	16,054	(161,310)	16,774	(175,421)	16,303	(178,454)	17,127	(186,780)	17,179	(187,716)
Battlefords	1,994	(22,596)	2,029	(30,504)	2,062	(31,675)	2,184	(27,217)	2,290	(26,078)
Moose Jaw	1,064	(15,748)	1,344	(14,457)	1,268	(13,182)	1,245	(13,131)	1,513	(14,350)
Prince Albert	2,623	(17,337)	2,846	(19,426)	2,841	(19,509)	3,045	(18,794)	3,000	(19,392)
Regina										
Mental Health Clinic	2,746	(31,814)	2,562	(30,458)	2,622	(32,216)	2,511	(32,373)	2,468	(34,062)
Child & Youth Services	1,214	(7,262)	1,260	(7,591)	1,216	(8,419)	1,441	(11,500)	1,630	(15,010)
Regina - Total	3,960	(39,076)	3,822	(38,049)	3,838	(40,635)	3,952	(43,873)	4,098	(49,072)
Saskatoon										
Mental Health Clinic	1,568	(13,054)	1,533	(12,345)	1,287	(11,561)	1,531	(15,441)	1,512	(19,725)
MacNeill Clinic	1,166	(8,069)	1,362	(10,240)	1,322	(11,591)	1,428	(14,704)	1,376	(13,229)
Saskatoon - Total	2,734	(21,123)	2,895	(22,585)	2,609	(23,152)	2,959	(30,145)	2,888	(32,954)
Swift Current	824	(9,194)	836	(8,871)	769	(8,841)	821	(9,777)	797	(10,403)
Weyburn	1,328	(20,723)	1,583	(26,182)	1,648	(25,544)	1,653	(26,462)	1,446	(19,218)
Yorkton	1,527	(15,513)	1,419	(15,347)	1,268	(15,916)	1,268	(17,381)	1,147	(16,249)

- Community Clients include persons of all ages as well as registered families.
- Saskatchewan Hospital numbers are included in the Battlefords figures.
- Numbers of community services are indicated in parentheses.
- Statistics were moved from a calendar to a fiscal year basis in 1989/90

Figure 12

Mental Health Services Branch — 1990–91

Characteristics of Community Clients

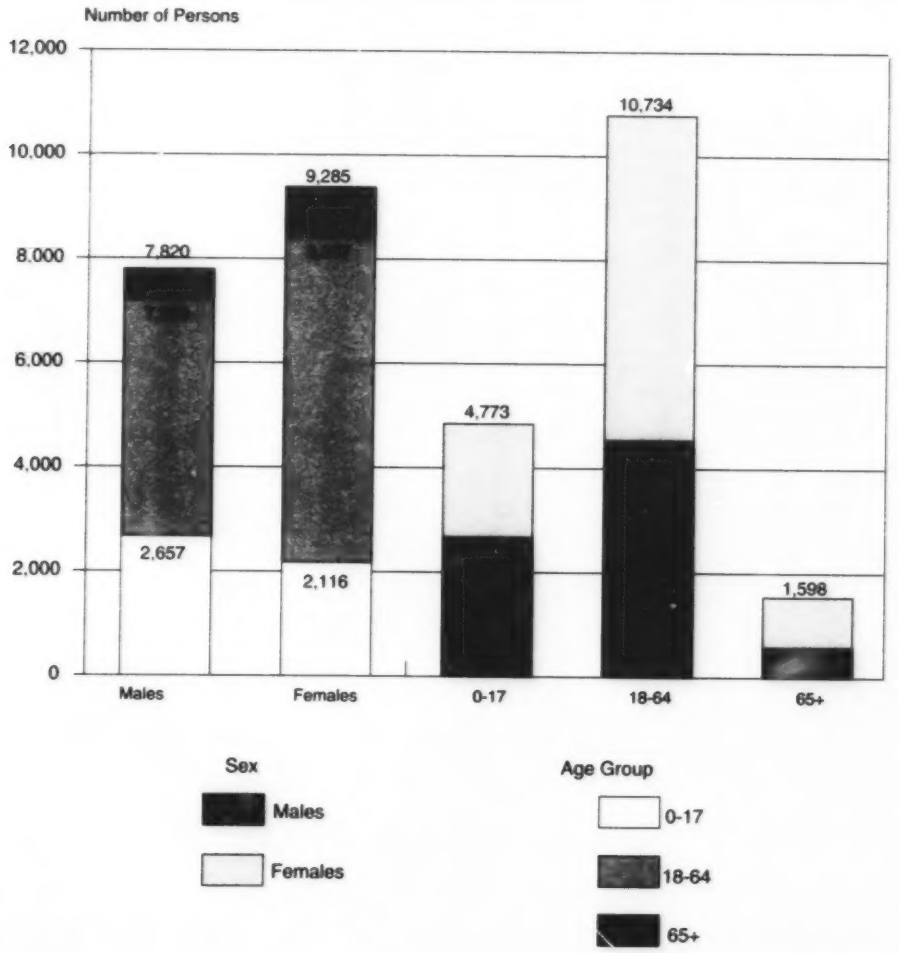


Table 39

Children and Youth Receiving Community Services By Mental Health Region 1986 Through 1990–91

Mental Health Region	1986		1987		1988		1989/1990		1990/1991	
Battlefords	262	(1,590)	362	(2,099)	382	(2,459)	405	(3,747)	476	(4,978)
Moose Jaw	138	(766)	143	(649)	150	(867)	179	(1,100)	230	(1,156)
Prince Albert	484	(2,173)	547	(2,471)	541	(2,392)	600	(2,334)	595	(2,558)
Regina										
Mental Health Clinic	28	(119)	15	(87)	13	(27)	10	(43)	15	(24)
Child & Youth Services	1,180	(7,079)	1,218	(7,334)	1,165	(7,975)	1,360	(10,885)	1,534	(13,928)
Regina (Total	1,208	(7,198)	1,233	(7,421)	1,178	(8,002)	1,370	(10,928)	1,549	(13,952)
Saskatoon										
Mental Health Clinic	30	(156)	33	(134)	56	(296)	89	(577)	91	(594)
MacNeill Clinic	1,129	(7,796)	1,313	(9,798)	1,259	(11,024)	1,335	(14,019)	1,282	(12,326)
Saskatoon (Total	1,159	(7,952)	1,346	(9,932)	1,315	(11,320)	1,424	(14,596)	1,373	(12,920)
Swift Current	160	(1,190)	140	(769)	113	(978)	121	(1,214)	113	(1,079)
Weyburn	228	(2,719)	284	(4,184)	330	(4,825)	372	(5,413)	299	(3,021)
Yorkton	216	(1,449)	221	(1,370)	175	(1,134)	232	(1,581)	214	(1,343)
Total	3,855	(25,037)	4,276	(28,895)	4,184	(31,977)	4,703	(40,913)	4,849	(41,007)

– Persons 17 years of age and younger are considered to be Children & Youth.

– Numbers of community services are indicated in parentheses

– The statistical year was changed to correspond to the fiscal year in 1989/90.

Table 40

Persons 65 Years of Age and Older Receiving Community Services By Mental Health Region 1986 Through 1990–91

Mental Health Region	1986		1987		1988		1989/1990		1990/1991	
	persons	services	persons	services	persons	services	persons	services	persons	services
Battlefords	261	(2,988)	245	(2,450)	242	(2,421)	263	(2,643)	254	(2,384)
Moose Jaw	175	(3,186)	228	(3,104)	214	(2,608)	195	(1,956)	189	(1,979)
Prince Albert	274	(1,716)	252	(1,892)	220	(1,790)	231	(1,959)	239	(2,204)
Regina	203	(2,723)	168	(2,675)	152	(2,702)	162	(2,286)	153	(2,491)
Saskatoon	152	(1,432)	135	(1,206)	84	(907)	116	(1,355)	105	(1,762)
Swift Current	130	(1,697)	155	(2,008)	125	(1,687)	126	(1,633)	112	(1,408)
Weyburn	280	(4,711)	362	(5,856)	367	(5,469)	323	(5,333)	316	(4,231)
Yorkton	272	(3,043)	258	(2,465)	217	(2,390)	189	(2,141)	177	(1,895)
Total	1,747	(21,496)	1,803	(21,656)	1,621	(19,974)	1,605	(19,306)	1,545	(18,354)

The statistical year was changed to correspond to the fiscal year in 1989/1990.

Table 41

Mental Health Services Branch 1990–91
Summary of Community Services

Mental Health Region	Registered Clients				Other Services					Total Services
	Persons	Services	N Rgstrd Clients	Forensic Cnsltns	Other Cnsltns	Consul-tion	Educa-Dvlmt	Cmmnty Resdntl	Total Oth Srvs	
Battlefords	2,290	26,078	2,299	129	763	250	571	853	4,865	30,943
Moose Jaw	1,513	14,350	466	2	477	103	245	53	1,346	15,696
Prince Albert	3,000	19,392	1,105	24	611	245	918	50	2,953	22,345
Regina										
Mental Health Clinic	2,468	34,062	5,579	14	1,234	626	650	48	8,151	42,213
Child & Youth Services	1,630	15,010	4,607	185	956	468	262	17	6,495	21,505
Regina — Total	4,098	49,072	10,186	199	2,190	1,094	912	65	14,646	63,718
Saskatoon										
Mental Health Clinic	1,512	19,725	4,399	14	548	402	1,557	97	7,017	26,742
MacNeill Clinic	1,376	13,229	801	441	946	475	120	0	2,783	16,012
Saskatoon — Total	2,888	32,954	5,200	455	1,494	877	1,677	97	9,800	42,754
Swift Current	797	10,403	1,551	42	440	198	505	69	2,805	13,208
Weyburn	1,446	19,218	1,448	56	1,245	297	438	22	3,506	22,724
Yorkton	1,147	16,249	2,370	55	316	200	365	946	4,252	20,501
	17,179	187,716	24,625	962	7,536	3,264	5,631	2,155	44,173	231,889

Note — other services do not include travel or unidentified services.
— Saskatchewan Hospital has been combined with the Battleford Mental Health Centre.
— forensic services include YOA services.

Table 42

Mental Health Services Branch
Inpatient Movements on Designated Psychiatric Wards During 1990–91

	Mental Health Centres				Psych Wards		Branch Sub-Total	Saskatchewan Hospital	Total All Fcltys
	Battlefords	Prince Albert	Weyburn	Yorkton	Moose Jaw	Swift Current			
Psychiatric Beds	32	60	45	48	20	14	219	209	428
In care on April 1, 1990									
in hospital	23	59	17	27	20	13	159	181	340
on leave	10	0	3	0	0	0	13	0	13
total	33	59	20	27	20	13	172	181	353
Admissions during 1990/1991									
first admissions	145	322	50	68	115	54	754	10	764
readmissions	185	833	134	170	207	75	1,604	8	1,612
total	330	1,155	184	238	322	129	2,358	18	2,376
Separations during 1990/1991									
discharges	336	1,159	190	248	327	134	2,394	13	2,407
deaths	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	9	13
total	337	1,160	191	249	327	134	2,398	22	2,420
In care on March 31, 1991									
in hospital	25	54	13	17	16	10	135	172	307
on leave	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6
Total	26	54	13	17	16	10	136	177	313
Involuntary patients	115	222	19	53	85	55	549	NA	549
Total number of patient days	8,639	18,551	5,457	8,701	5,421	4,526	51,295	64,648	115,943
Average daily patient census	23.7	50.8	15.0	23.8	14.9	12.4	140.5	177.1	317.7
Average length of stay in days	32.2	15.5	23.5	28.8	17.5	35.9	21.3	4,503.2 12.3 yrs	47.9

Involuntary patients include persons made involuntary after admission as well as admissions under the authority of orders and warrants.

Table 43

Mental Health Services Branch
Comparative Inpatient Statistics — 1988 Through 1990–91

Designated Inpatient Facility	1988 total admits	1988 average census	1988 average stay	1989/90 total admits	1989/90 average census	1989/90 average stay	1990/91 total admits	1990/91 average census	1990/91 average stay
Battlefords Mental Health Centre	292	22.9	44.4	336	25.4	39.6	330	23.7	32.2
Moose Jaw Mental Health Centre	306	13.8	16.8	266	14.5	18.1	322	14.9	17.5
Prince Albert Mental Health Centre	1,191	49.0	13.8	1,226	52.6	16.8	1,155	50.8	15.5
Swift Current Psychiatric Centre	159	12.8	28.5	145	12.0	29.8	129	12.4	35.9
Weyburn Mental Health Centre	233	21.0	35.5	189	19.0	32.8	184	15.0	23.5
Yorkton Mental Health Centre	348	24.3	26.9	331	30.8	29.7	238	23.8	28.8
Total — Centres and Wards	2,529	143.8	22.4	2,493	154.3	22.4	2,358	140.5	21.3
Saskatchewan Hospital North Battleford	15	187.8	6,589.5 18.0 yrs	15	181.9	5,807.1 15.9 yrs	18	177.1	4,503.2 12.3 yrs
Total — All Inpatient Facilities	2,544	331.6	74.2	2,508	336.2	63.1	2,376	317.7	47.9

Table 44

Mental Health Services Branch
Residential Services — 1990–91

Group Homes	
Number	11
Capacity	69
Supervised Apartments	
Capacity	88
Approved Homes	
Number	181
Capacity	652
Residents	501
Total Capacity	809

The Mental Health Services Branch manages a residential service continuum that makes it possible to maintain persons with psychiatric disabilities in the community. Group homes and supervised apartments are operated by community boards while approved homes are private boarding homes that meet physical and emotional care standards.

Order-in-Council Patients

Some patients are detained in psychiatric and other treatment facilities under provisions of the **Criminal Code**. When persons are found "unfit to plead" or "not guilty because of insanity", they may be detained in custody under the authority of a warrant of the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan (an Order-in-Council). The 21 persons with outstanding orders on March 31, 1991 may be described as follows:

Status	male	female	total
Unfit to plead	7	2	9
Not guilty by reason of insanity	12	0	12
Total	19	2	21

Fourteen persons were detained in the Saskatchewan Hospital North Battleford, seven in the Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon. There were an additional three or four persons (not included in the above totals) under orders in the community or in other settings.

An Advisory Board of Review reviews the status of all persons detained under Orders-in-Council bi-annually and makes recommendations concerning release or modification of conditions of the OICs to the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council.

Table 45

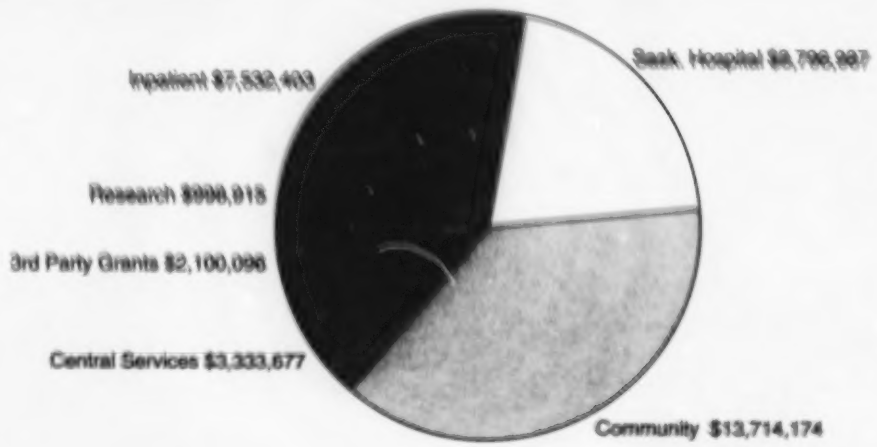
Mental Health Services Branch, Staff By Discipline* — 1990–91

	Branch Admin & Research	Regional Programs	Saskatchewan Hospital	Branch Total
Treatment Staff				
Psychiatrists/Physicians	0.0	10.0	1.0	11.0
Psychologists	1.0	61.0	1.0	63.0
Social Workers	0.0	64.0	1.0	65.0
Community Nurses	0.0	53.0	0.0	53.0
Speech & Reading Thpsts	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0
Other Therapists	0.0	16.0	8.0	24.0
Subtotal — Perm. Pos.	1.0	206.0	11.0	218.0
Nonpermanent Positions	0.0	9.7	1.6	11.3
Total Positions (FTEs)	1.0	215.7	12.6	229.3
Nursing Group				
Professional Nurses	0.0	99.0	88.0	187.0
Nurse Aides	0.0	33.0	46.0	79.0
Ward Clerks, etc.	0.0	1.0	3.0	4.0
Subtotal — Perm. Pos.	0.0	133.0	137.0	270.0
Nonpermanent Positions	1.0	15.1	15.3	31.4
Total Positions (FTEs)	1.0	148.1	152.3	301.4
Other Staff				
Management	6.0	10.0	2.0	18.0
Administrative/Clerical	16.0	53.0	15.0	78.0
Tech/Lab/Other Prof.	6.0	0.0	2.0	8.0
Service	0.0	1.0	58.0	59.0
Subtotal — Perm. Pos.	28.0	64.0	77.0	163.0
Nonpermanent Positions	2.3	9.4	9.7	21.4
Total Positions (FTEs)	24.3	73.4	86.7	184.4
Totals				
Permanent Positions	43.0	403.0	225.0	671.0
Nonpermanent Positions	3.3	34.3	26.6	64.1
Total Approved Positions	46.3	437.3	251.6	735.1
Psychiatrists on Contract **	0.3	28.7	3.0	32.3

* full time equivalent positions

** approximate FTEs

Figure 13
Mental Health Services Branch
Expenditures – 1990–91



Total Expenditures — $36,476,252

Expenditures were distributed as follows:

sub-vote 20	
Mental Health Services Branch	$33,471,391
sub-vote 45	
Grants for Mental Health Service	$ 2,100,096
sub-vote 46 (supplementary estimate)	
Grant for Psychiatric Research	$ 904,765
Total	$36,476,252